master plan

REDWOOD

NATIONAL PARK • CALIFORNIA

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REDWOOD
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MASTER PLAN

PROLOGUE

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PROLOGUE

Redwood National Park was conceived in controversy, born of compromise, and will develop to full stature as a major national park only through the cooperation of all the various and divergent interests operating in the redwoods. The boundaries established by the enabling legislation do not encompass ecologically manageable units; Federal holdings are only fragments of such units, which connect and attempt to fill out State parks. The Redwood Creek area — particularly the narrow corridor containing the Tall Trees Grove and the Emerald Mile — is the most vulnerable and the least ecologically sound area of the park. The Congress recognized that the area of the park, as established, cannot be managed as a totally independent, traditional national park. This analysis is evidenced by the provisions for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements to assure that the uses on adjacent lands and on contributary watersheds will not adversely affect the park. This is a new park concept. Here is the opportunity for all those affected — Federal, State, and local government agencies; timber and other regional industries; conservation organizations; and the people of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties — to work together to develop courses of action for their mutual benefit.

This is the challenge: To develop, within the limitations prescribed by Congress, a new concept of cooperation — a park based upon new cooperative resource-management concepts that will permit the continued utilization of timber-producing lands adjacent to the park, while providing protection to the park's resources.

THE REGION

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THE REGION AND THE PARK

Redwood National Park lies along a part of California's rugged north coast. This region is one of America's rapidly diminishing frontiers, in fact and in spirit. This remote and vast country has been harsh to its settlers at times, but it has also allowed time to pursue an independent way of life close to nature. Here the mountains meet the sea. There are but few harbors; the coastline is usually precipitous. The ocean is cold and often rough. The land is deeply dissected and heavily forested. Steep canyons and narrow valleys carry runoff from the abundant rainfall to the sea. Summer fog sends fingers up the valleys, and spills over low ridges. Winter brings frequent wet storms. The few plains have been cleared for farms or ranches and small towns. The latter are generally near rivers or harbors. Road building has been inhibited by the land — its rough terrain, its forests, and its rivers.

The forests are the basic resource, providing employment in logging and mills. Fishing, long second in economic importance to the wood-products industry, has been superseded by tourism.

The region attracts visitors for fishing and hunting, but probably draws most people by the fame of its coast redwoods. Within this region are found the world's tallest trees and the finest fishery in California. The rocky, storm-lashed coast is of scenic importance. The three State parks within the boundary of Redwood National Park were set aside primarily to preserve magnificent groves of redwoods.

Highways leading to the region are good to excellent. U.S. 101 running north from San Francisco to Crescent City, and U.S. 199 from Crescent City to Grants Pass, Oregon, have been designated "The Redwood Highway," a major vacation travel route connecting with interstate highways. Interstate 5 and U.S. 199 serve the major urbanized areas in Washington and Oregon. U.S. 101 along the Oregon coast is a popular vacation route.

Redwood National Park preserves a mosaic of ecosystems sufficiently diverse to show redwoods in a variety of successional stages. Beginning with recent clear-cuts where seedlings are just getting established, redwood succession reaches a climax of impressiveness in the cathedral-like groves. Combinations of tree age, soil types, microclimates, and other environmental factors produce stands that may be differentiated both on the basis of scientific importance and esthetics.

The maritime environment of the park is of major importance as a park resource, second only to the redwood forest communities. The 30-mile-long coastal area includes cliffs and bluffs, broad sandy beaches, tidal pools, estuaries, stream mouths, and offshore marine habitats.

THE PRESERVATION AND USE PLAN

PHILOSOPHY

The redwood region is a land in transition. Once it was covered by dense redwood forests that were barriers to travel, and offered little room for agriculture or grazing. The frontiersmen cut trails through the understory, later carved roads through the forests, and then laboriously cleared land for farming. Following World War II, later-day pioneers — now masters of a highly advanced technology — constructed freeways and ocean ports, and hastened the removal of timber from the once-impregnable forests. No longer an impediment to progress, the redwoods became the economic backbone of the region.

Seeing the eventual loss of these renowned forests, the Save-the-Redwoods League and the California State Park System, supported by other like-minded conservationists and some timber companies, started setting aside superlative groves in the early 1900's so that our and future generations could see, understand, and enjoy this part of America's heritage.

Soon all of the virgin redwood will have been cut, except for the protected groves in parks. The bulk of redwood forests are owned by the forest-products industry and, once completely cut over, will be managed as second-growth forests of small trees. The transition phase will then be history. But the pioneer spirit will linger for awhile in the people who choose to live here, and the remnants of the pristine forests and what is saved of the wild coast will call to

urban man's need for communion with untamed nature. The demand to satisfy this need will grow — and grow — and this region will be increasingly faced with the paradox of conserving its priceless resources, while providing for their use and enjoyment by those seeking temporary relief from the complexities of the city.

Meeting these needs will challenge the ingenuity of governmental agencies and private enterprise. These needs can best be satisfied through cooperative efforts. The national park and the State redwood parks need not be competitive. A synthesis of the many unique experiences available to the visitor can be accomplished through coordinated planning. One park system in the redwoods will then complement the other. The private sector should continue to offer other means of enjoying the forest and providing for visitor needs. Properly planned and executed, the result will be an integrated recreation system within the region.

This master plan is neither the beginning nor the end of planning, but a means of communicating intentions and aspirations. National Park Service concepts for the protection and use of the park and the Service's expectations of neighboring land managers are presented in the following section.

PARK PURPOSES AND MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Redwood National Park was established by Public Law 90-545 to ". . . preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study . . . ."

The park will be managed as a natural area of the National Park System.

PARK OBJECTIVES

To achieve the purpose for which Congress authorized the park, planning for the management and development of the park will be guided by the following.

To Protect the Resource

Insure that there will always be superlative groves of redwood that possess the esthetic quality for which the park was established.

Protect the park resources from adverse outside activities.

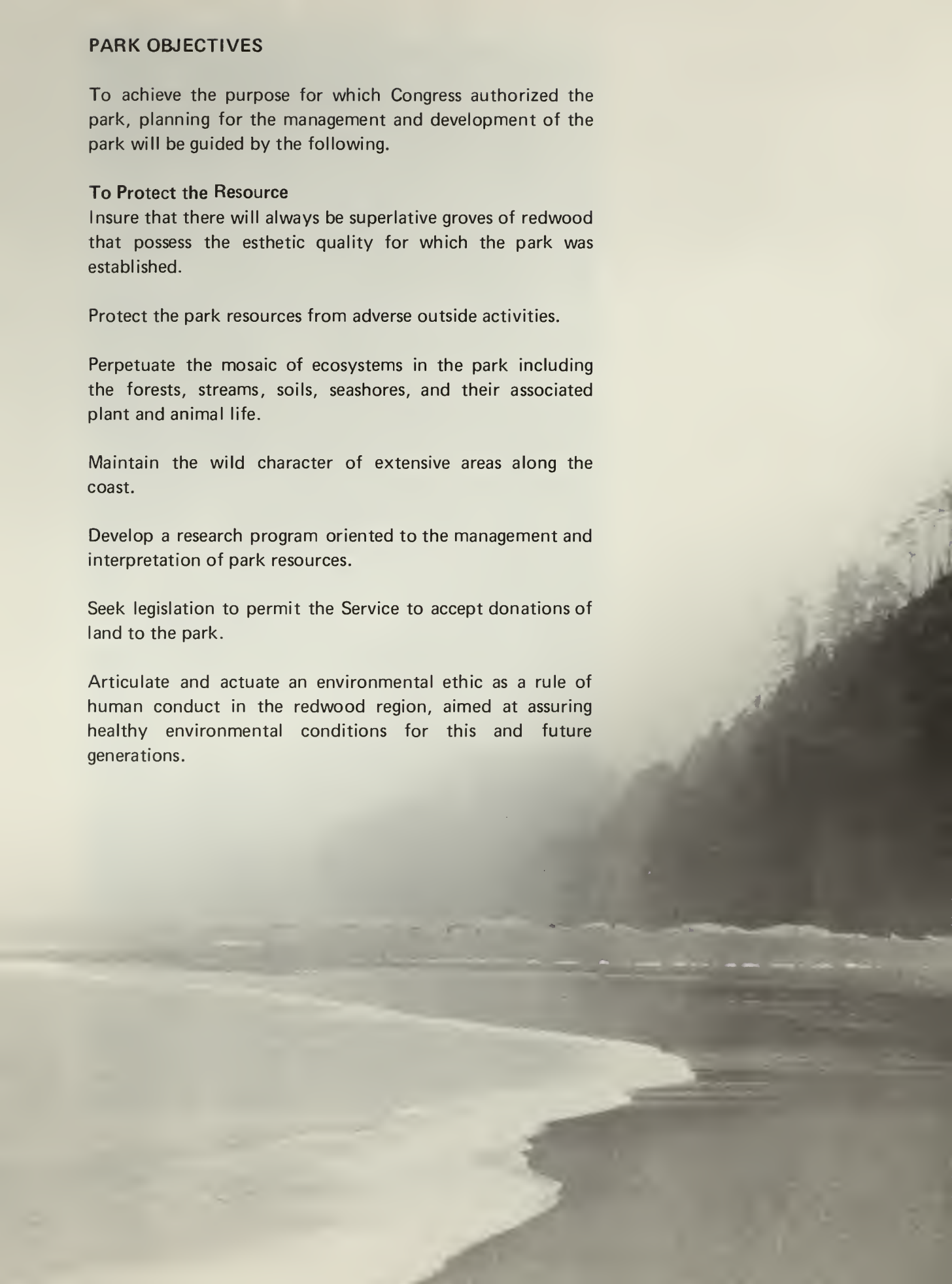
Perpetuate the mosaic of ecosystems in the park including the forests, streams, soils, seashores, and their associated plant and animal life.

Maintain the wild character of extensive areas along the coast.

Develop a research program oriented to the management and interpretation of park resources.

Seek legislation to permit the Service to accept donations of land to the park.

Articulate and actuate an environmental ethic as a rule of human conduct in the redwood region, aimed at assuring healthy environmental conditions for this and future generations.



To Serve the Visitor

Provide visitors the finest possible range of opportunities to experience the many moods and aspects of the redwood forests as complex communities of living things.

Offer a hierarchy of uses to meet peoples' needs for outdoor recreation, solitude, understanding the environment, and communion with nature.

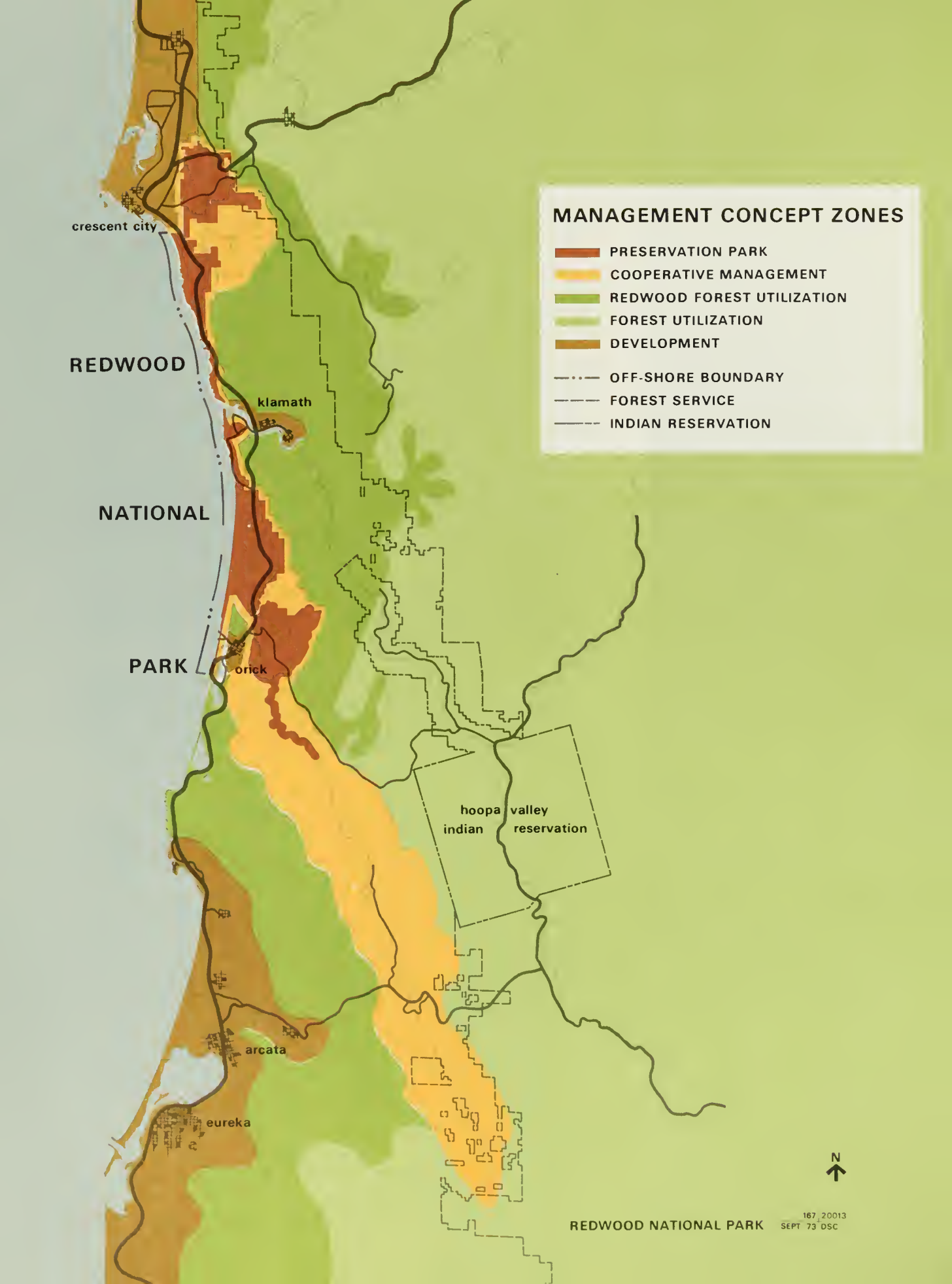
Explain the significance of park resources in such a way that the visitor can feel a part of the environment and carry home a new awareness, appreciation, and concern for the total environment.

Provide visitors with sufficient background information and assistance so that they can plan for an enjoyable park visit, and encourage a similar objective by government officers and others who serve people on a regional basis.

Encourage the development of visitor services and accommodations by the park's neighbors as a means of providing a harmony and balance between the park and its surroundings, in meeting visitor needs.

Develop cooperation between the National Park Service and its neighbors in the redwoods as a necessity for the successful operation of Redwood National Park as a benefit to the Nation and the region.

Seek appropriate means to facilitate the use of park resources by visiting scientists and students.


MANAGEMENT CONCEPT ZONES
PRESERVATION PARK
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT
REDWOOD FOREST UTILIZATION
FOREST UTILIZATION
DEVELOPMENT
OFF-SHORE BOUNDARY
FOREST SERVICE
INDIAN RESERVATION
crescent city
REDWOOD
NATIONAL
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THE RESOURCE-MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

To ". . . preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood forest . . . and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study, . . ." the Service must convey the importance of the redwood and its environment to neighbors around the park as well as to park visitors. Protecting a few acres of trees will not have much significance if the lands surrounding these trees are barren of redwoods and the waters entering the park are polluted. The perpetuation of the redwood must be on a regional basis in which the park exhibits the primeval forest against a backdrop of commercial redwood forests, dedicated to fulfilling man's physical needs.

The achievement of this end depends upon the development of a new ethic, wherein all the divergent and varied interests within the region cooperate to assure that future generations will be able to share in our rich heritage of these redwood forests. Under this ethic, preservation and utilization would differ only in approach, not philosophy. The health of the biosphere would have overriding importance in evaluating the type and extent of human activity. With such an ethic, the long-range viewpoint would prevail: the park will be managed to insure that future generations will have the same opportunity for a fulfilling redwood experience that we have, and that the use of commercial forests will be shared with unborn generations. Utilization and utilization zones under such an ethic would be determined on the basis of regional needs, land-use principles, and esthetic requirements, rather than as contested ratios of a resource saved or sacrificed. The issue is not the saving or destruction of any number of trees; the issue is a balanced use of resources and the preservation of the environment.

A point of beginning for such a comprehensive effort is in the establishment of management zones for Redwood National Park and its environs. Once initiated on this limited basis, the concept would be broadened for application throughout the remainder of the region. In broad categories, there are five management zones:

1. **The Preservation Park Zone** in which the environment is managed to preserve a mosaic of ecosystems representative of those that were present in the primeval redwood forest. This zone consists of lands within the boundaries of Redwood National Park.

These lands are currently under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, but ultimately must be fully administered as a management entity by the National Park Service if the purposes of the enabling legislation are to be realized. In the interim period, it is paramount that these four governmental agencies coordinate their preservation and use plans for the benefit of the citizens they serve. The ideal interim planning goal will include the development of a unified program leading to an orderly transfer of State and County jurisdictions to the National Park Service.

2. **The Cooperative Management Zone** in which the lands in private ownership are managed to permit the harvest of timber by such means as will "...afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soils and streams within the boundaries of the park...." In this zone, non-timber-producing lands, adjacent to the park, are zoned or otherwise controlled by appropriate local authority to permit and encourage the development of uses of these lands that are compatible with the purpose of the park and beneficial to the local communities. The area of this zone includes an appropriate buffer strip of varying width adjacent to the park, together with the critical tributary watersheds of Mill, May, and Redwood Creeks.

In the final analysis, the value of Redwood National Park to the American people will be measured by the extent to which cooperative objectives are realized. The Service's primary efforts should be directed to the establishment of effective buffers with the adjacent landowners, particularly Arcata Redwoods, Georgia Pacific, Miller-Rellim, and Simpson Timber Company, whose lands collectively are adjacent to 80 percent of the park's land boundary. As a part of the effort to establish buffers, the Service will work with local officials in determining criteria for zoning classifications to assure that uses on the non-timber lands adjacent to the park will be compatible with the purpose of the park. Certainly, meaningful dialogue on the buffer issue will also facilitate the evolution of common management objectives within the critical tributary watersheds.

3. **The Redwood Forest Utilization Zone** in which redwood and other timber is harvested by such means as will afford a continuation of the redwood-forest-products industry as a viable economic operation of California's north coast area. The area of this zone is primarily the lands around the park within which redwoods have historically thrived. Most of the old-growth redwood has already been harvested in this area, and a continuing program of regeneration of redwoods is essential to the perpetuation of the redwood industry in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. Within this zone and the Cooperative Management Zone, the timber industry should encourage recreational uses, and develop a bold interpretive program on timber utilization and forest conservation. These programs should be coordinated with those of the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the State of California.

4. **The Forest Utilization Zone** in which timber is harvested by such means as will afford a continuation of the forest-products industry, and will encourage the further development of the recreational use of the forests of the northern coast area of California. This zone is peripheral to portions of Zones 2 and 3, and is comprised primarily of the lands under the jurisdiction of the Six Rivers National Forest and the Hoopa Indian Reservation; but it also includes some private lands. The management of the land is similar to that of Zone 3, except that it is outside the redwood habitat and that recreation development should receive a greater emphasis.

5. **The Development Zone** in which support services, other recreational facilities, and the commercial/industrial/agricultural development necessary to a balanced economy in the redwoods can be expanded. This zone includes the coastal plain around Humboldt Bay; the plain north of Crescent City; the gateway communities of Crescent City, Klamath, and Orick; and other nearby communities that have potential for the development of recreational and other support facilities.

The burden of the accomplishment of these management concepts, conforming to the proposed new ethic for the redwoods, lies with various levels of management in government and the private sector.

Management of park lands will be dedicated to perpetuating the naturally occurring mosaic of redwood ecosystems, marine habitats, and associated environments. The need for research to guide management in protecting all the natural resources of the park is obvious. The Service will develop a park research center to be operated by an appropriate research institution and available to others on a nonprofit cooperative basis. The center's programs will emphasize research oriented to the management and interpretation of park resources.

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THE VISITOR-USE CONCEPT

Redwood National Park will be the focal point of visitor interest in the northern California redwood region, and will offer unique experiences complementary to other regional interpretive and recreational opportunities. Through a variety of means, the visitor will have the opportunity to visit natural features and experience different degrees of emotional involvement with the redwoods. A feeling of oneness with nature and an intensity of environmental awareness will be the theme of the visitor-use programs.

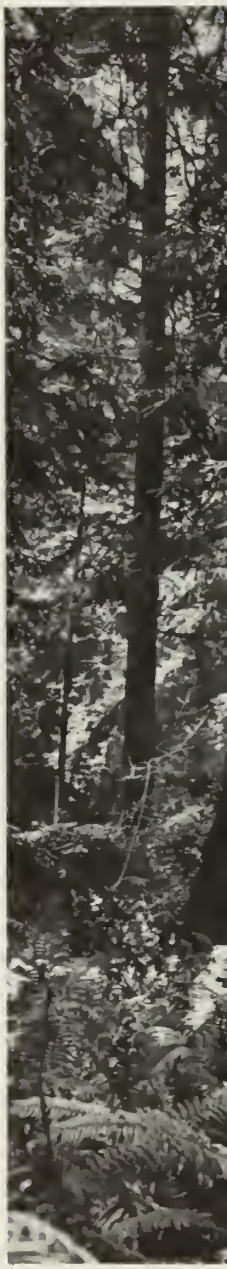
The park will feature "an encounter with nature" in the redwood forest and along the wild seacoast. The visitor will be encouraged to leave his automobile so that he and others may more fully experience nature, without the distractions of traffic and the psychological protection of the automobile as an isolation chamber. He should be free to respond to what he perceives in his own individual way — to absorb the sights, the colors, the sounds, the silence, and the feelings that uniquely belong to the redwoods.

Park transportation systems, trails, and onsite interpretation will provide guidance without regimentation. Those who wish may get away from civilization almost completely by hiking the wild beaches, and exploring the primeval forests and streams.

The redwood forest is quiet; in many it instills reverence and promotes a peaceful mood in keeping with the quiet magnificence. Interpretation within the forest should also be quiet. The redwood forest is its own museum. Interpretation must be done in it. Most of all, interpretation must be done in a way to evoke the outdoors, even when under weatherproof shelter. This is not the place for the large, central museum in which to detail facets of the story. Elements of redwood interpretation should be as nearly onsite as possible, and in graspable, small segments.

The park will be divided into three major areas of visitor experiences. The northern area of superlative redwood groves will be used to encourage the visitors to witness and absorb the many "redwood moods." The southern area, extending from Redwood Creek to the county line, will be used to present the "redwood mosaic" theme, and will offer the many facets of the redwood story requiring a greater degree of interpretation. Spanning the gap between these two areas of redwood forest experience is the area of the "seacoast." Here the theme emphasis will be on the ocean, estuaries, and streams associated with the redwoods. Threading through all three themes will be the theme of "man and the redwoods" — the story of man's relationship to the redwoods and the redwood region.

The **redwood moods** are a purely sensory, intimate, personal involvement between the visitor and the primeval redwoods. Interpretation should do no more than contribute to the atmosphere or mood. To make this experience as intimate as possible, the visitor will be encouraged to get away from his automobile and walk into the cathedral-like groves.



The **redwood mosaic** is the pattern of the many ecosystems of the redwood region. In the southern area of the park, the visitor will have the opportunity to see and learn about these ecosystems, and to understand the relationship of man to his environment and the interrelationship between the preservation of the environment and the preservation of man as a species. Here interpretation will start to reveal the elements of the forest – plant, animal, and mineral; the extent of the redwood habitat – the redwood's history through geological time and its relationship to the other major tree species within and adjacent to the redwood habitat; and an understanding of the physiology and morphology of the redwoods. Here, also, the history of man in the redwoods will be unfolded – man the forest avoider; man the simple, nearly unconsumptive user; man the explorer; man the logger, miller, and heavy consumer; and man the conserver/preserver.

The visitor experience will assume a more lasting quality as the separate elements are brought together in a meaningful whole, and as the thoughtful person begins to infer relationships between the redwood story and his own life and times. The experience at this level must reveal man as the powerful agent of change that he has become, capable of altering for good or bad – sometimes much more rapidly than natural forces. This should lead the visitor to evaluate other changes taking place within the environment, as man's awesome responsibility for its future becomes pressing.

The seacoast is the counterpoint to the redwoods – both contrast and complement – and an intricate part of redwood ecology. The vast horizontality and seeming restlessness of the sea are sharp contrast to the verticality and quietude of the redwood forest – yet there is complement in the vertical cliffs and quiet pools in protected bays. The seacoast is shaped by its geology and climate, the very factors that also control the distribution of the redwoods. Visitors will be encouraged to explore and understand these relationships, the marine and shore ecosystems, and the critical importance of estuaries to life in the ocean and food chains, especially those directly affecting man. Visitors will also be introduced to the many land and sea explorers of the area.

As part of our contribution toward assuring that man will have the needed awareness of his environment, if he is to make intelligent use of his technology, the National Park Service will expand its programs of National Environmental Education Development (NEED) and Environmental Study Areas (ESA) into Redwood National Park.

The park should strongly influence the quality of the experience for visitors to the region, but it must not attempt to satisfy all needs and desires, many of which can be more adequately provided by other governmental agencies, surrounding communities, and private enterprise.

Representatives of the various national, State, local, and private groups will be invited to participate in developing action plans for areas within the park and the region.

THE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

Physical developments must provide for an overall harmony and balance between the park and its surroundings in meeting visitor needs. The services and accommodations provided outside of the park will be essential to the visitor's personal comfort. The interpretive and recreational opportunities offered in the surrounding commercial forests, in the national forests, and by business and industry will complement those provided by the Park Service, rounding out the total visitor exposure to the redwood country's cultural, historical, and recreational experience.

Development within the park will be limited to that necessary to protect the resource, to facilitate the implementation of the visitor-use concept, and to provide essential administrative facilities. Much of the park will be penetrated only by foot trails through the forest and unmarked ways along the beaches and streambeds. The Little Lost Man Creek drainage will be maintained as a primeval redwood forest, essentially unaffected by man. Much of the rugged coastline, most of Gold Bluff Beach, and almost all of Redwood Creek will be maintained as primitve areas. The superlative groves are outstanding features, and any development within these areas and within the memorial groves must be done with great sensitivity. "The present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the state redwood parks shall be continued . . . ." (Sec. 8 P.L. 90-545.)

1 ELK VALLEY

- REGIONAL ORIENTATION & INFORMATION CENTER
- NORTH DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS (ADMINISTRATION & MAINTENANCE)

2 CRESCENT CITY

- PARK HEADDUARTERS
- SPECIAL EVENTS
- ACCOMMDDATIONS
- SERVICES

3 CRESCENT BEACH

- BEACH DAY-USE FACILITIES
- TRAILS & TRAILHEADS
- PARK ACCESS

4 DEL NORTE COAST

- PACIFIC COAST TRAIL
- MOTOR TRAIL
- TRAILS
- CAMPS & HOSTELS

5 FALSE KLAMATH COVE

- BEACH ACCESS
- TRAILS
- PARK ACCESS

6 HIGH BLUFF

- INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES (SEACOAST OCEAN, ESTUARINE)
- PARK ACCESS

7 GOLD BLUFFS BEACH

- PACIFIC COAST TRAIL
- TRAILS & TRAILHEADS
- CAMPS
- INTERPRETIVE CONVEYANCE
- WILD BEACH ACCESS

8 ORICK

- AREA ORIENTATIDN & INFORMATION CENTER
- SDUTH DISTRICT HEADDUARTERS (ADMINISTRATION & MAINTENANCE)
- SCIENCE CENTER
- ACCOMMODATIONS
- SERVICES
- INDUSTRY INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES

9 FRESHWATER LAGOON

- DAY-USE BEACH
- BEACH ACCESS

10 DRY LAGOON BEACH STATE PARK

- CAMPS
- BEACH ACCESS

11 PATRICKS POINT STATE PARK

- CAMPS

12 GASQUET

- FOREST SERVICE FACILITIES
- HIGH COUNTRY TRAILHEADS
- ACCOMMODATIONS & SERVICES
- CAMPS

13 JEDEDIAH SMITH-HIOUCHI

- INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES (REDWOOD MOODS)
- INTERPRETIVE CONVEYANCE
- TRAILS & TRAILHEADS
- RECREATION FACILITIES (BOATING, SWIMMING, FISHING)
- CAMPS
- SERVICES

14 MILLER-RELLIM

- INDUSTRY INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES

15 YUROK REDWOOD EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

- FOREST SERVICE FACILITIES (ADMINISTRATION-MAINTENANCE-HOUSING, FOREST SCIENCE & TECHNIQUES INTERPRETATION)

16 KLAMATH

- PARK GENERAL MAINTENANCE
- ACCOMMODATIONS
- SERVICES
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (FISHING, BOATING CAMPS)

17 PRAIRIE CREEK

- INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES (REDWOOD MOSAIC)
- INTERPRETIVE CONVEYANCE
- TRAILS & TRAILHEADS
- RESOURCE STUDY AREAS
- ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREAS
- CAMPS & HOSTELS
- PARK ACCESS

18 REDWOOD CREEK

- TRAILS & TRAILHEADS
- CAMPS
- RESOURCE STUDY AREAS
- INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES
- MOTOR TRAIL
- COUNTY RDAD-TIMBER ACCESS

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

- REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK
- FUNCTIONS & FACILITIES BY NPS
- FUNCTIONS & FACILITIES BY OTHERS
- INTERPRETIVE CONVEYANCE-NPS
- MOTOR TRAIL-NPS
- PACIFIC COAST TRAIL-NPS
- FREEWAY SYSTEM
- OTHER ROADS

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Existing public and logging roads throughout the park will be used to accommodate circulation systems, and no new roadways will be constructed in any of the memorial groves.

The development and construction of a new freeway alignment of U.S. 101, bypassing the park, is essential to the realization of the visitor-use concept and to the full implementation of the development plan of the park. The complete park circulation system will involve both the Service's interior circulation system and an exterior system on State and county roads outside of the park. The exterior system will provide visitor access to facilities for food, accommodations, and regional recreational pursuits, as well as provide access and egress from the various elements of the interior system. The interior system will be designed to accomplish specific interpretive and recreational purposes; it will enable visitors to participate in a variety of visual, interpretive, and recreational experiences, and will provide opportunities for walking, horseback riding, boating, bicycling, automobile touring, and riding public conveyances. Unique and essential to the visitor-use concept are the three public interpretive conveyance systems.

> The "redwood moods" (Jedediah Smith-Hiouchi) public conveyance is designed to assist and encourage visitors to leave their cars and walk among the trees. This "people-mover" will be low-key, quiet, and slow enough to allow visitors to get off and on along the way.
>
> The "redwood mosaic" interpretive vehicle, traveling a loop route in the Prairie Creek area, will provide the opportunity for a better understanding and comparison of primeval redwood forests, cutover lands, and regenerated redwood forests.
>
> Another interpretive conveyance in the Prairie Creek area will traverse a regenerating area of redwood and the various coastal ecosystems.

A coast trail will be developed along the coast for the length of the park. Hostels will be developed a day's hike apart along this trail. It is hoped that the trail and its hostel system will be expanded into a Pacific Coast Trail, serving as a counterpart of the Pacific Crest Trail.

While continuing to operate the existing State park campgrounds within Redwood National Park, the Service will encourage the development of high-quality conventional campgrounds by private enterprise and other government agencies. Existing conventional campgrounds within the

prime resource area will eventually be relocated in order to restore these areas and to prevent further damage to the resource. The Mill Creek Campground is not in the prime resource area and will be retained in its present location. The Service will also encourage the States of California and Oregon to develop roadside campgrounds as an aid to regional and park visitors.

New camping sites will be provided in the park to give visitors an unusual opportunity to experience a closer relationship with nature than is usually available in conventional campgrounds. These will be walk-in sites, located so that campers can hike from one to another easily in a day. Some camps will be staffed with a camping aid who will be available to assist visitors in living in harmony with nature, to demonstrate various camping techniques, and to lead interpretive walks.

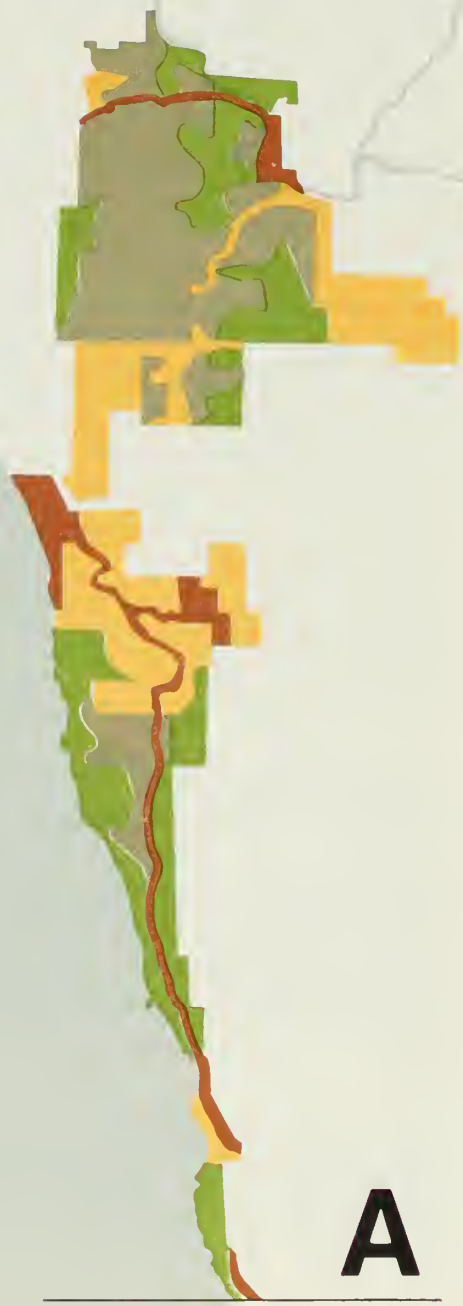
Regional information and orientation centers are needed to permit visitors to become aware of the wide range of opportunities in the northern redwood region. The centers should be conveniently located adjacent to principal north and south approach highways, and cooperatively planned and operated by the agencies and interests involved in tourism. One of these centers will be located at the north end of the region — near the junction of State Highway 199 and U.S. 101, and another to the south, possibly in the vicinity of Richardson Grove Redwood State Park. The State of California and the Redwood Empire Association probably would have the primary role in introducing visitors to the northern California coast redwood region in the southern facility, with the National Park Service acting in a supporting capacity. The northern facility will be operated primarily by the National Park Service with assistance from the State, the Redwood Empire Association, and private enterprise.

The elongated configuration of the park, the location of the established communities adjacent to the park, and the segmentation of the park create both problems and opportunities in the deployment of park management facilities. The location of the gateway communities in relation to the park permit their use for administrative sites, facilitating both the coordination of internal/external affairs and the conservation of the resources of Redwood National Park.

The physical development of the park is a continuing process. Specific detailed plans will be developed with appropriate environmental impact statements as the segments of this plan are implemented.

LAND CLASSIFICATION

- CLASS II GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION
- CLASS III NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- CLASS IV OUTSTANDING NATURAL
- CLASS V PRIMITIVE



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LAND CLASSIFICATION

The classification of lands within the boundaries of Redwood National Park is a dual process: the cataloguing of land as a prerequisite to planning, and the establishment of a guide and control for the future development and management of park resources. The general basis for land classification is detailed in the National Park Service publication on administrative policies for natural areas. Within the framework of these policies, specific adaptations have been made to meet the special conditions of Redwood National Park.

Classes I and II are essentially classifications by intensity of use. Classes IV, V, and VI are classifications based on intrinsic values — either natural or cultural. Although there are restrictions as to the use of these areas that in effect may control intensity of use, intensity of use is not the determining factor. Class III is the transition — both within the classification system and in its application to the land. It is based upon a combination of intrinsic value and intensity of use.

The forest classification map prepared for the National Park Service in April 1966 by Hammond, Jensen and Wallen, "Mapping and Forestry Services," is used here as an aid in determining the lands to be included in Class III, IV, and V.

Consistent with the development concept of this plan, high-density recreational development normally associated with Class I — overnight accommodations, recreation vehicle and other intensive automobile-oriented recreational campgrounds, restaurants and commercial recreation services — are planned to continue to be developed by private enterprise on private land within the communities of Crescent City, Klamath, Orick, and Gasquet.

Park lands required for necessary and desirable administrative, interpretive, and similar facilities; a limited number of recreation-vehicle and automobile-oriented campgrounds; the private commercial recreational facilities on the Klamath Spit; and such two-way roads as are to remain in the final circulation system are classified as general outdoor recreation areas, Class II.

The primeval old-growth forests are unquestionably the prime resources of the park. The primeval redwood forest communities of large old-growth trees, growing primarily upon alluvial soils in the memorial groves, are the outstanding

natural features of the park and are designated as Class IV lands.

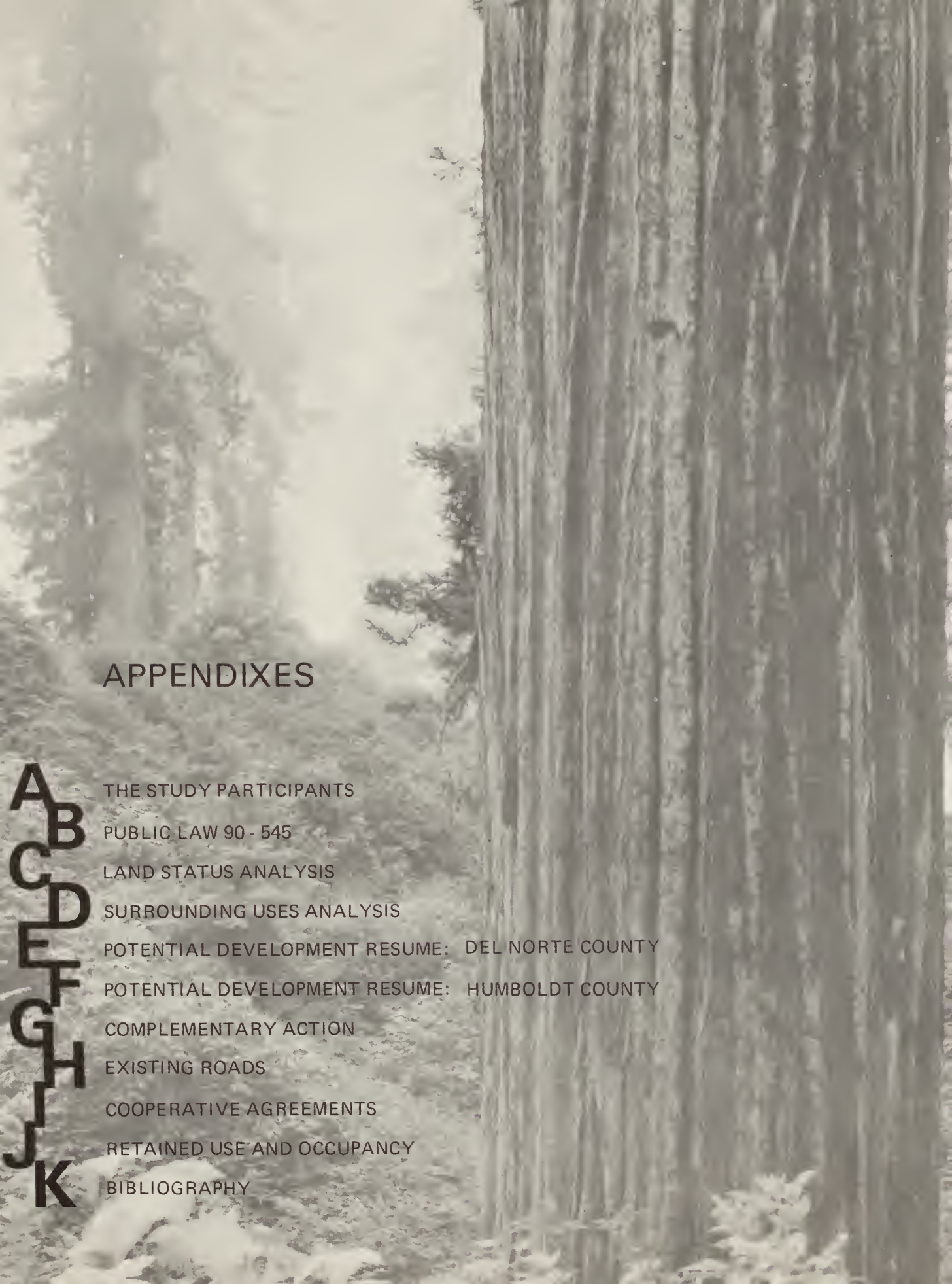
All other primeval redwood forest communities, all other lands in the memorial groves except those in Class IV, the natural meadows, most of the seacoast, and the 1/4-mile offshore areas are considered to be primitive areas and are designated as Class V lands.

Within these areas classified as Class IV and V are contained the prime resources of the park, as well as all of the lands of the memorial groves.

Redwood forests that have been cut over, both clear and selectively cut, and are insufficiently regenerated to qualify for either Class IV or V; nonredwood forests, brush and barren areas, and grasslands not included in Class V and not needed for desirable and necessary development and lands reserved for public interpretive conveyance systems, one-way motor nature trails, and the hostel system are designated as Class III natural areas.

Areas of historical interest are not designated graphically in this plan. The few remaining structures and fragments of camps, roads, and trails of local or State historical interest are too scattered and inadequately mapped to depict graphically. It is, however, the intent of this plan to permit the protection, preservation, and interpretation of structures and sites of historic interest within Classes III, IV, and V lands, providing such activities do not damage or interfere with the preservation of the natural resources for which the park was created.

The Wilderness Act of 1964, Public Law 88-77, requires that the Secretary of the Interior review, for recommendations of the suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within the national park system on the effective date of the Act. Redwood National Park was established after the enactment of the Wilderness Act and does not contain areas of 5,000 contiguous acres of land potentially qualifying for wilderness designation. However, the park contains smaller parcels of land which have the potential for wilderness designation, particularly those lands classified as Class IV and V. A wilderness study of Redwood National Park will be made after all mandatory studies have been completed. Developed areas proposed in this plan are restricted to the Class II and III lands and will not violate the areas of the coast line or redwood forest that retain their primitive character and are potential wilderness areas.



APPENDIXES

A THE STUDY PARTICIPANTS

B PUBLIC LAW 90 - 545

C LAND STATUS ANALYSIS

D SURROUNDING USES ANALYSIS

E POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT RESUME: DEL NORTE COUNTY

F POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT RESUME: HUMBOLDT COUNTY

G COMPLEMENTARY ACTION

H EXISTING ROADS

I COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

J RETAINED USE AND OCCUPANCY

K BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Public Law 90-545
90th Congress, S. 2515
October 2, 1968

An Act

To establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in order to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study, there is hereby established a Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California. Redwood National Park, Calif. Establishment.

SEC. 2. (a) The area to be included within the Redwood National Park is that generally depicted on the maps entitled "Redwood National Park," numbered NPS–RED–7114–A and NPS–RED–7114–B, and dated September 1968, copies of which maps shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and shall be filed with appropriate officers of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may from time to time, with a view to carrying out the purpose of this Act and with particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams, damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the scenery within the boundaries of the national park as depicted on said maps, modify said boundaries, giving notice of any changes involved therein by publication of a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal Register and by filing said revision with the officers with whom the original maps were filed, but the acreage within said park shall at no time exceed fifty-eight thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands. Boundaries. Publication in Federal Register.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation only all or part of existing publicly owned highways and roads within the boundaries of the park as he may deem necessary for park purposes. Until such highways and roads have been acquired, the Secretary may cooperate with appropriate State and local officials in patroling and maintaining such roads and highways.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park and, in addition thereto, not more than ten acres outside of those boundaries for an administrative site or sites. Such acquisition may be by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, exchange, or otherwise, but lands and interests in land owned by the State of California may be acquired only by donation.

(b) (1) Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real property within the park boundaries designated in maps NPS–RED–7114–A and NPS–RED–7114–B, except real property owned by the State of California or a political subdivision thereof and except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection. The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on real property acquired by the United States under this subsection, and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom. 82 STAT. 931 82 STAT. 932

(2) The United States will pay just compensation to the owner of any real property taken by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Such compensation shall be paid either: (A) by the Secretary of the Treasury from money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including money appropriated to the Fund pursuant to section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as

78 Stat. 900.
16 USC 460l-7.

amended, subject to the appropriation limitation in section 10 of this Act, upon certification to him by the Secretary of the agreed negotiated value of such property, or the valuation of the property awarded by judgment, including interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of taking the property to the date of payment therefor; or (B) by the Secretary, if the owner of the land concurs, with any federally owned property available to him for purposes of exchange pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of this Act; or (C) by the Secretary using any combination of such money or federally owned property. Any action against the United States for the recovery of just compensation for the land and interests therein taken by the United States by this subsection shall be brought in the Court of Claims as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1491.

68 Stat. 1241.

(3) Subsection 3(b) shall apply to ownerships of fifty acres or less only if such ownerships are held or occupied primarily for nonresidential or nonagricultural purposes, and if the Secretary gives notice to the owner within sixty days after the effective date of this Act of the application of this subsection. Notice by the Secretary shall be deemed to have been made as of the effective date of this Act. The district court of the United States for that district in which such ownerships are located shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any action brought by any person having an interest therein for damages occurring by reason of the temporary application of this paragraph, between the effective date of this Act and the date upon which the Secretary gives such notice. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary under subsections (a) and (c) of this section to acquire such areas for the purposes of this Act.

(c) If any individual tract or parcel of land acquired is partly inside and partly outside the boundaries of the park or the administrative site the Secretary may, in order to minimize the payment of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract or parcel and exchange that part of it which is outside the boundaries for land or interests in land inside the boundaries or for other land or interests in land acquired pursuant to this Act, and dispose of so much thereof as is not so utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.). The cost of any land so acquired and disposed of shall not be charged against the limitation on authorized appropriations contained in section 10 of this Act.

(d) The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, as provided in subsection (a) of this section, lands and interests in land bordering both sides of the highway between the present southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen and the activities conducted thereon.

82 STAT. 932
82 STAT. 933

(e) In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soil, and streams within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary is authorized, by any of the means set out in subsections (a) and (c) of this section, to acquire interests in land from, and to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, the owners of land on the periphery of the park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park designed to assure that the consequences of forestry management, timbering, land use, and soil conservation practices conducted thereon, or of the lack of such practices, will not adversely affect the timber, soil, and streams within the park as aforesaid. As used in this subsection, the term "interests in land" does not include fee title unless the Secretary finds that the cost of a necessary less-

"Interests in land."

than-fee interest would be disproportionately high as compared with the estimated cost of the fee. No acquisition other than by donation shall be effectuated and no contract or cooperative agreement shall be executed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this subsection until sixty days after he has notified the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his intended action and of the costs and benefits to the United States involved therein.

SEC. 4. (a) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(b) The term "improved property", as used in this section, means a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated. "Improved property."

(c) The Secretary shall have, with respect to any real property acquired by him in sections 5 and 8, township 13 north, range 1 east, Humboldt meridian, authority to sell or lease the same to the former owner under such conditions and restrictions as will assure that it is not utilized in a manner or for purposes inconsistent with the national park.

SEC. 5. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in this Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the grantor by 82 STAT. 933
exchange for any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of 82 STAT. 934
the Bureau of Land Management in California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California, except that section known and designated as the Yurok Experimental Forest, consisting of approximately nine hundred and thirty-five acres. Such federally owned property shall also be available for use by the Secretary in lieu of, or together with, cash in payment of just compensation for any real property taken pursuant to section 3(b) of this Act. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, the value shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's commercial operations.

82 STAT. 934

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within any of the areas described in sections 2 and 3 of this Act may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 545; 40 U.S.C. 261), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

(b) Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of section 1302 of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 694), as amended (31 U.S.C. 724a), and the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 979), as amended (28 U.S.C. 2414, 2517).

75 Stat. 415.

SEC. 8. The present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the State redwood parks shall be continued by the Secretary in the Redwood National Park.

SEC. 9. The Secretary shall administer the Redwood National Park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1–4), as amended and supplemented.

Appropriation authorization.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $92,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 2, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1630 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs)
and No. 1890 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 641 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 113 (1967): Oct. 13, Nov. 1, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 114 (1968): July 15, considered and passed House, amended.
Sept. 12, House agreed to conference report.
Sept. 19, Senate agreed to conference report.

JEDEDIAH SMITH
REDWOOD STATE PARK
101
199
RETAINED OCCUPANCY
ADMINISTRATIVE
SITE
CRESCENT CITY
RETAINED
OCCUPANCY
DEL NORTE COAST
REDWOOD STATE PARK
RETAINED OCCUPANCY
DEL NORTE
COUNTY PARK
RETAINED OCCUPANCY
KLAMATH
LEGISLATIVE
EXEMPTION
(INDIAN-OWNED LAND)
DEL NORTE COUNTY
HUMBOLDT COUNTY
PRAIRIE CREEK
REDWOOD STATE PARK
RETAINED
OCCUPANCY
LUMBER MILL
27-YEAR LEASE
HUMBOLDT
COUNTY PARK
ORICK
BALD HILLS ROAD
LAND STATUS
FEDERAL LAND
STATE PARK LAND
SUBMERGED STATE LAND
OTHER LAND AS NOTED
N
REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK
167 | 20017
SEPT 73 | DSC

The peculiar shape of the park is but one of several factors complicating park management and planning; the complex land status is another. Except for portions of the Redwood Creek Unit, the superlative redwood groves lie within three magnificent redwood State parks, these being more or less tied together by corridors of Federal park land. Of the National Park's total authorized 58,000 acres of land area, 27,470 acres are in State parks. The State of California also owns the 1/4-mile-wide strip of submerged lands along the coast. Two small but strategically located county parks account for 36.44 acres.

State and county highway and road rights-of-way may affect implementation of planning decisions until they are eventually donated to the Federal government. State Highways 101 and 199 will almost certainly not change status until freeways bypassing the park have been constructed, projects which will take years to complete.

Highways and roads will continue under State and county management as long as their use is primarily for commercial and through traffic. Where the use is primarily recreational, the Service may accept rights-of-way donations. Law enforcement along commercially important roads will continue to be handled by the State; however, the Service will provide public service in the national park similar to that offered in other national parks.

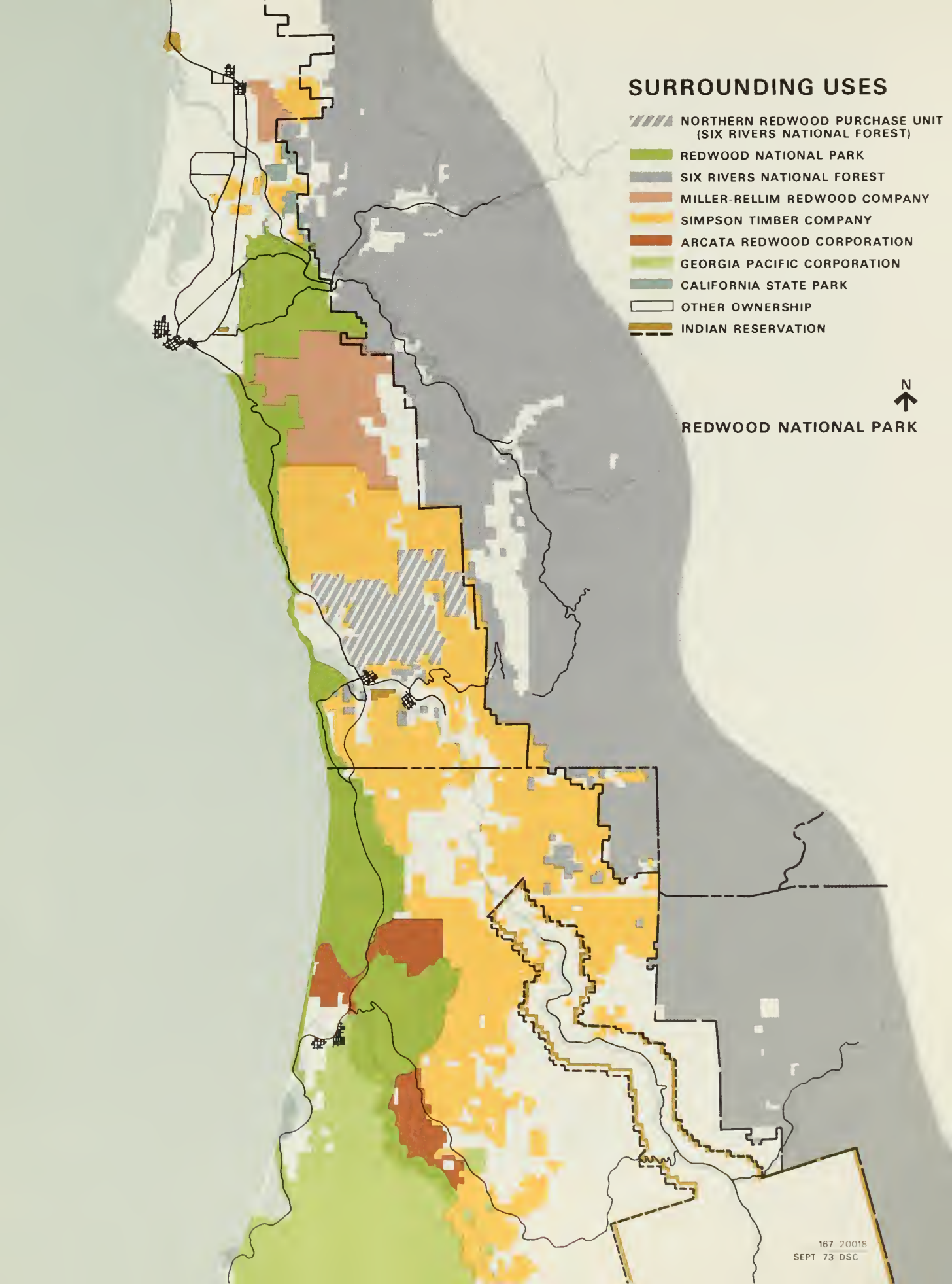
The area east of Orick, containing Little Lost Man and the Lost Man drainage, is the most nearly unencumbered section of the park, except for the intrusion of Humboldt County's Bald Hills Road. Because this road is used for log hauling, it will probably continue under county control.

The Geneva Road, also in this area, is suitable for visitor use, but will remain closed to park visitors until it is no longer used by the logging companies as part of their termination activities. Other main-line logging roads, such as the A Line in the Redwood Creek drainage, are suitable for visitor use as trails, and will be maintained by the Service for this purpose.

Within federally owned lands, a significant number of former owners have retained rights of use and occupancy for residential purposes during their lifetime or for periods up to 25 years. Particularly in the Hiouchi area, this land status may cause a long delay in park development and otherwise complicate resource management. The California Pacific Mill occupies a prime development site along the beach west of Orick under a 27-year agreement.

The Klamath Spit, probably the most important single recreation resource in the national park, is privately owned, in accord with legislative intent.

Land donated by Crescent City has been accepted by the Secretary for a park administrative headquarters. This 1.5 acres is a portion of the 10 acres authorized outside of the park for administrative purposes by Public Law 90-545.


SURROUNDING USES
NORTHERN REDWOOD PURCHASE UNIT (SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST)
REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK
SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST
MILLER-RELLIM REDWOOD COMPANY
SIMPSON TIMBER COMPANY
ARCATA REDWOOD CORPORATION
GEORGIA PACIFIC CORPORATION
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK
OTHER OWNERSHIP
INDIAN RESERVATION
N
REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK
167 20018
SEPT 73 DSC

The landward side of the park is bordered largely by forested mountains. Four timber companies own land along 80 percent of the park's boundary, and national forest lands abut the park boundary for about 5 miles. Small private ownerships account for the remaining contiguous lands. Management by neighboring owners will have definite effects on park resources and will affect planning for the park.

It is expected that the Forest Service will continue with its present policy of multiple use and minimum development in the Bald Hill area of the national forest next to the park. Except for fire danger — and fire in the park could just as well endanger the forests — these lands should not present any special management problems for the park. Continued Forest Service campground development along the Smith River and recreational uses of the stream would be complementary to park use.

Under present timber management practices, commercial old-growth redwood will be a thing of the past within 12-18 years. After that, the industry will be reduced to harvesting second-growth timber. During the conversion period, the potential for destruction of park forests, streams, and soils, as a result of logging on adjacent lands and tributary watersheds, will be considerable, unless the industry exercises unusual restraint. This problem is analyzed in a special study report prepared in 1969 by Stone and Associates in fulfillment of a National Park Service contract, issued as a first step in responding to Section 3 (e) of Public Law 90-545.

Ten major owners control the headwaters of Redwood Creek, an area suffering from past abuses. The watershed is by nature subject to slides, rapid water runoff, and soil erosion. Restoration and improvement of this watershed is not only important to the protection of the park from flooding and siltation of its streams, but is also important to the landowners in maintaining high productivity on a sustained yield basis.

There are private residences adjacent to the park in the Crescent City, Klamath, and Orick areas. There is a potential for development of homesite subdivisions at various favorable locations elsewhere along the park boundary. This could take place on the large corporate holdings as well as on the small ownerships; it depends on economics. If subdivisions are more profitable than "tree farms," there will be subdivisions, with their problems of high fire hazard, pollution, legal responsibility, and visual and environmental incongruities.

The State is considering freeway routes, which would largely avoid park lands, in lieu of existing Highway 101 through the park. These new routes may involve hazards to watersheds such as those of May Creek and Mill Creek. Although very restricted, the corridor, above Orick, separating the Redwood Creek Unit of the park from the Prairie Creek Unit must somehow accommodate an existing log-haul road, a frontage road (existing 101), and a freeway that is to be constructed.

The Humboldt County fish-rearing station, near the mouth of Lost Man Creek, lies close to the boundary.

Park Headquarters Building — Crescent City

Administration offices; assembly room for evening interpretive programs; supply distribution center; etc. Completed 1973.

Regional Orientation and Information Center — Elk Valley

Joint agency redwood regional and park information facilities; audiovisual facilities as required; parking; tour terminal

North District Headquarters — Elk Valley

Administration office; district maintenance facilities; shop

Redwood Mood Interpretive Facility — Hiouchi

Interpretive conveyance terminal; audiovisual facilities as required; information facilities; parking

Redwood Interpretive Conveyance — Jedediah Smith Unit

All-weather conveyance, with audio equipment as required

Recreational Facilities — Hiouchi and Smith River

Swimming areas and beaches; fishing areas; small boat launching facilities; picnic areas; parking

Smith River Bridge — Hiouchi

Permanent foot and interpretive conveyance bridge

Conventional Campgrounds and Camping Site — Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Units

Relocations, reconstructions, expansions, and new developments as required

Water Supply Systems — Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Units

Waste Treatment and Disposal Systems — Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Units

Park Roads — Jedediah Smith Unit

Upon completion of the bypass, conversion of existing Highway 199 within the park to park standards; development of Howland Hill road as an interpretive vehicle way, and as a foot and bicycle trail

Park Road — Del Norte Coast

Upon completion of the bypass, conversion of existing Highway 101 within park to park standards for interpretive motor trail, with new pullouts and way-stops

Trails — Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Units

Development of new foot, bicycle, and horse trails; rehabilitation of existing trails throughout the area; development of new trailhead parking areas

Pacific Coast Trail — Del Norte Coast Unit

Del Norte County portion of a coastal equivalent of the Pacific Crest Trail; trailhead parking areas

Beach Day-Use Facilities — Crescent Beach

Beach structures; parking; beach access; beach restoration and stabilization; picnic areas

Hostels — Del Norte Coast Trail Systems

Major hostels at Crescent Beach and Klamath River; minor hostels, chalets, and shelters at intermittent points

Picnic Facilities

Throughout the park — major development at Hiouchi, Crescent Beach, and False Klamath Cove

Seacoast Interpretive Facility — High Bluff

Major ocean and seacoast interpretive structure, with audiovisual equipment as required, parking and trail access to beach.

Maintenance Buildings and Yards — Klamath

Heavy equipment and interpretive vehicle storage; major shops; parkwide materials storage

Restoration — Del Norte and Jedediah Smith Units

Redwood reforestation of cutover areas; stabilization of logging roads that are to remain; elimination of unnecessary roads and restoration of the natural landscape; flood and other erosion control as necessary

Environmental Study Area — Del Norte Coast

Development of one or more environmental study areas

Regional Orientation and Information Center — Orick

Park and Humboldt/Del Norte Coast region information facilities; audiovisual facilities as required; parking

Park Research Center — Orick

Park Service facility — research institute operated and available to others

South District Headquarters — Orick

Administrative offices; district maintenance facilities; shops

Redwood Mosaic Interpretive Facilities — Prairie Creek

Information, orientation, and audiovisual facilities as required; parking; interpretive conveyance systems terminal

Redwood Mosaic Interpretive Conveyance — Loop Route — Prairie Creek

All-weather conveyance, with audio equipment as required

Coastal Interpretive Conveyance — Prairie Creek

All-weather conveyance, with audio equipment as required

Conventional Campgrounds and Camping Sites — Prairie Creek and Redwood Creek Units

Relocations, reconstructions, expansions, and new developments as required

Trails — Prairie Creek and Redwood Creek Units

Development of new foot, bicycle, and horse trails; rehabilitation of existing trails throughout the area; development of new trailhead parking areas

Pacific Coast Trail — Humboldt Coast Unit

Humboldt County portion of a coastal equivalent of the Pacific Crest Trail; trailhead parking areas

Park Roads — Redwood Creek Unit

Development of the Geneva-Holter Ridge roads into a one-way motor nature road; improvement of the existing access and trailhead parking for the Redwood Creek trail

Park Roads — Prairie Creek Unit

Development of a route skirting the Elk Prairie for the interpretive conveyance; restoration of the prairie on the existing Highway 101 right-of-way; development of a route in the Squashon Creek area for the seacoast interpretive conveyance

Beach Day-Use Facilities — Freshwater Lagoon

Beach structures; parking areas; beach restoration and stabilization

Hostel — Humboldt Coast Trail Systems

Major hostel on coast near Redwood Creek; minor hostels, chalets, and shelters at other points

Picnic Facilities — Prairie Creek and Redwood Creek Units

Throughout the park — major development at Freshwater Lagoon and at the interpretive conveyance terminal

Water Supply Systems — Prairie Creek and Redwood Creek Units

Waste Treatment and Disposal Systems — Prairie Creek and Redwood Creek Units

Restoration — Prairie Creek and Redwood Creek Units

Redwood reforestation of cutover areas; stabilization of logging roads that are to remain; elimination of unnecessary roads; restoration of the natural landscape; and flood and other erosion control as necessary

Environmental Study Area — Prairie Creek

Development of one or more environmental study areas

The park is not an entity or a closed ecosystem independent of its surroundings. Regional planning is especially important if the park is to achieve a balanced position in providing its peculiar contribution toward the inspirational, educational, and recreational well-being of the Nation. The park should strongly influence the quality of the experience for visitors to the region, but it must not attempt to satisfy all needs and desires, many of which can be more adequately provided for by other governmental agencies, surrounding communities, and private enterprise.

The opportunities that could be provided for visitors in areas adjacent to the park and throughout the region are outstanding. Many elements of the redwood story can best be presented through interpretation, education, and recreation opportunities offered by others in a cooperative endeavor. Provision of various accommodations and services is already partly met and expansions are being planned.

The forest-products industries could develop multiple uses on their lands by encouraging visitors to learn about their operations and the industries' importance to the redwood region and Nation. More thorough tours of the full lumber process could provide an excellent living interpretation of interest and benefit to visitors. These tours should be a part of the park experience and perhaps made available from within the park.

There are opportunities for the companies to develop historic logging camps that would illustrate the progress the industry has made. These might be set up to enable visitors to eat and sleep in the camp. Access to the camps could be provided by a reconstructed logging train or other means that would bring the visitor into these areas from the park or the gateway communities. The old railroad route into the Mill Creek drainage could be used to bring visitors from Crescent City.

The Forest Service could encourage research and study at its Yurok Experimental Station. Facilities might be provided in the existing buildings, and the area utilized as a joint environmental study area.

The interpretation at popular, privately operated tourist attractions in the area could be more closely related to the park and more environmentally oriented. The Park Service will provide technical aid in environmental education to these attractions if assistance is requested.

The story of the northwest California Indians has important historical, economic, and sociological ramifications in the area. The local Indians will be encouraged to present and consequently preserve their cultures of the past and of today. Visitors

as well as young Indians will be able to discover what the role of the American Indian has been, what it is now, and what the Indians hope it will be. The Park Service will provide technical assistance as requested.

The Service should encourage the development of good commercial campgrounds in the area. This is particularly true in reference to developing commercial campgrounds north of Crescent City and along the Klamath River. The Service will encourage and assist the timber companies in their efforts to provide recreational use of their lands. There is a vast, barely touched reservoir of potential recreational use in the private lands adjacent to the park, the Six Rivers National Forest, and the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. The Smith and Klamath Rivers are already far-famed as outstanding salmon-fishing streams, but there is a greater potential for a fuller recreational use of these wild streams.

A satisfying visit to the park will require a variety of high-quality – not necessarily expensive – accommodations in nearby communities. These communities should be encouraged to provide for visitor needs and comfort, thereby further protecting the outstanding resources within the park, while increasing the economic base of the region.

Crescent City, Klamath, Orick, and, to a lesser degree, Hiouchi and Gasquet are the gateway communities to Redwood National Park. The largest of these towns, Crescent City, also has the greatest immediate potential for development of adequate motel accommodations, commercial campgrounds, restaurants, community activities, tourist attractions, and other visitor services. Promotion of the recreational aspects of the commercial fishing industry, enlargement of the existing deep-sea sport fishing activities, and development of the recreational potential of the harbor and beach area will supplement those developments proposed on private and national forest lands. The Crescent City dock and waterfront area could be improved by extending the existing park development to create a visitor-use area, stretching from the downtown area to the proposed development of Crescent Beach within the park. It could incorporate green open spaces, marinas, restaurants, malls, and sitting areas. Regional fairs and festivals could continue to be held here, making this a greater visitor attraction. Boat trips should be originated here as a means of sight-seeing along the scenic coast and for angling.

A coordinated development plan is needed for the whole of the Requa/Klamath/ Klamath Glen area. This area along the Klamath River has far greater recreational potential than is now being realized, but could be developed with proper planning and adequate funding. A coordinated effort among the river frontage owners would increase the opportunities for a higher quality development than is possible with individual independent efforts, would enhance the visitor's experience, and would generally improve the economy of the area. The National Park Service would be willing to participate in the efforts.

Orick, astride the major southern access to the park, is most favored by its geographic location to serve as a gateway to Redwood National Park. Cupped in the valley of Redwood Creek as it opens to the sea, the setting of Orick is excellent for the development of a planned gateway community to a major national park. Planned and controlled development — coupled with major financial investment — is imperative. Here is an opportunity for the forest industries to diversify their investments, to improve the economy of the local areas, and to participate in a cooperative effort for the continued development of the redwood region. Coordinated planning, comprehensive zoning with adequate controls, and sufficient investment by private enterprise are essential in making a success of a revitalized town of Orick. The National Park Service, acting as a catalyst to growth and development, should participate by developing its major southern orientation/interpretation and management district headquarters within the Orick area.

With the further construction of the freeway system, the gateway communities will receive increased competitive pressure from their larger, more developed neighbors. The Arcata/Eureka area is presently only an hour away from the southern entrance to the park, and Grant's Pass, Oregon, is less than 2-hours' drive from the Stout Grove. However, an enlightened citizenry aligned with progressive industry, business, and government could provide the planning and orderly development to assure growth — in balance with the resources — that would bring with it an improved life for all, and the enhancement of the pleasure of a park visit. The park should act as a positive cultural factor to stimulate pride in environment, leading to quality service and accommodations for visitors.

APPENDIX H: EXISTING ROADS

PARK BOUNOARY
PARK ROADS - visitor use
PRIMARY ROAOS - u.s. & state highways
SECONDARY ROADS - county roads, etc.
TERTIARY ROADS - public & private, including current & abandoned logging roads

A
B
C
D

to crescent city

Shiouchi

101

199

Smith River

A
EXISTING ROADS
JEDEDIAH SMITH UNIT

N

REDWOOO NATIONAL PARK

167|20019
SEPT 73|DSC

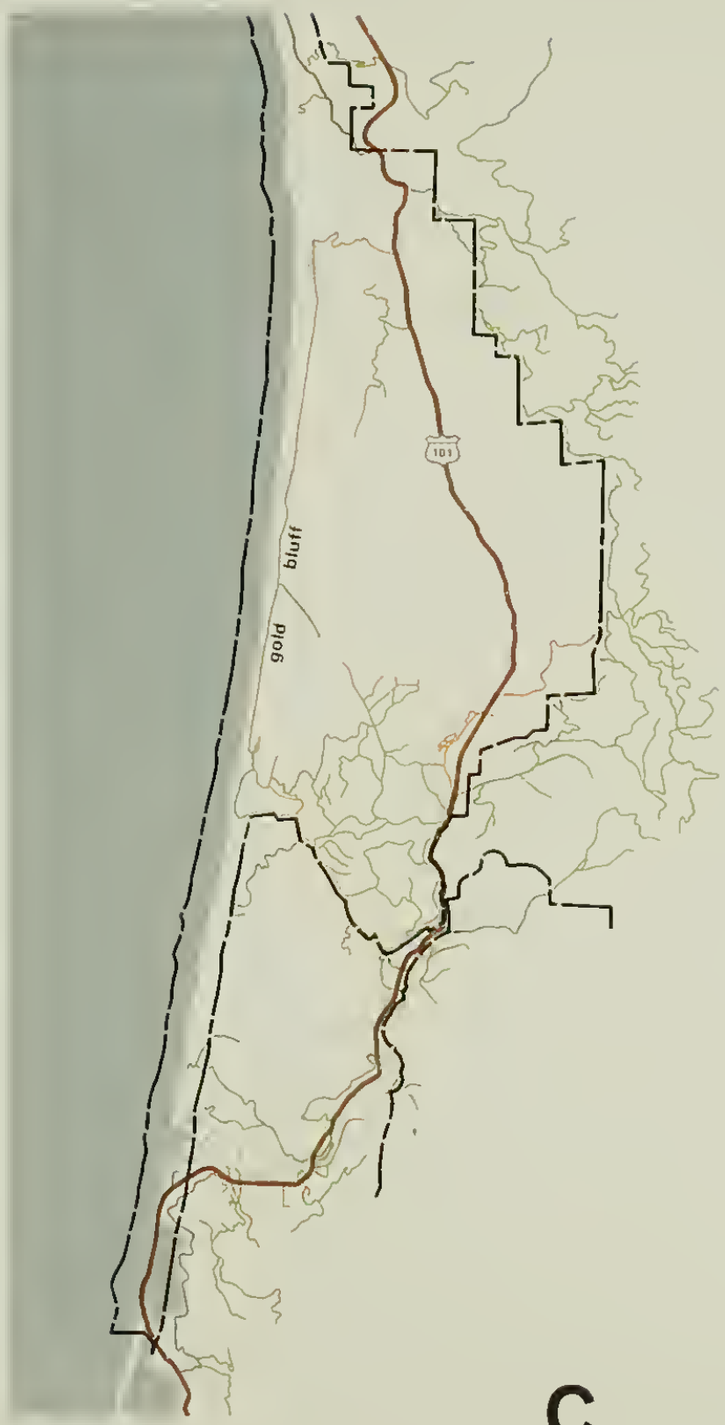
Klamath River

B
EXISTING ROADS
OEL NORTE UNIT

N

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

167|20020
SEPT 73|DSC



C

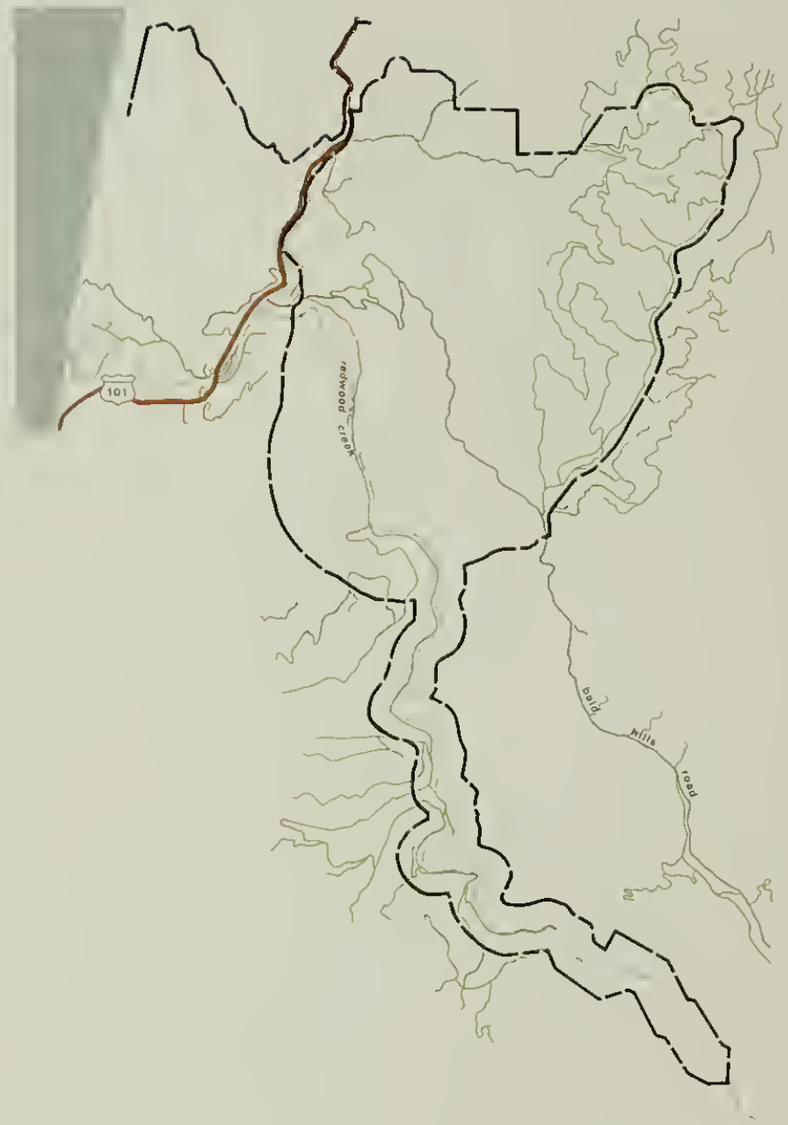
EXISTING ROADS

PRAIRIE CREEK UNIT

N

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

167|20021
SEPT 73 DSC



D

EXISTING ROADS

REDWOOD CREEK UNIT

N

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

167|20022
SEPT 73 DSC

Cooperative Fire Control Agreement
State of California, Department of Conservation/U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Dated July 29, 1970

Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement
National Park Service/U.S. Forest Service
Dated April 29, 1969

Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement
National Park Service/Klamath Fire District No. 5
Dated October 31, 1970

Hiouchi Area Fire Plan
Personnel of Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park/Redwood National Park
Undated

Cooperative Fish & Wildlife Agreement
National Park Service/State of California,
Department of Fish and Game
Memorandum of Understanding
Dated June 24, 1972

Residential Property

"Excepting and reserving to the grantor the right of use and occupancy of said improvements together with said lands for residential purposes for a period of ___ years. Said use and occupancy to be for noncommercial residential use in accordance with provisions of the Act of Congress approved October 2, 1968, (82 Stat. 931.) The term of the above mentioned period of occupancy shall be calculated from the date of the property transfer to the United States."

Residential Property by Area and Term of Years

Area	Years	Number
Orick	25	3
Orick	10	1
Hiouchi	25	7
Hiouchi	20	3
Hiouchi	17	1
Hiouchi	10	5
Hiouchi	5	2
False Klamath Cove	25	5
False Klamath Cove	20	1
False Klamath Cove	15	1
False Klamath Cove	12	1

Commercial Property

Pacific Power & Light Company - Hiouchi Area — Unspecified Term

Cal Pacific Redwood Company - Orick Area — 27 Years (1996)

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